NEW PUBLICATIONS. NOVEMBER MAGAZINES. That light-hearted traveler, Porte Crayon, begins the array of papers in the November Harper with another tale of Virginian mountain experience. He conhinnes to illustrate his text himself, and in the dear old way familiar to the gathetic and experimental juvenal of the first form. The wild and soaring fantasticalness of this merry writer's pencil, the gentle but firm disregard which he shows of all the known rules of perspective, the linked sweetness with which he draws out the waists of his heroines and the noses of his heroes make of him an excellent burlesque Doré. The felicitous independence of his artistic genius is leagues beyond even an attempt at praise. Mr. Edward Howland writes of the Chency manufacturing experiment at South Manchester-an experiment which, like that of Bir Titus Salt, proves thoroughly how successfully busisess and moral sentiment may be associated. shester, as at Saltaire, the pecuniary interests of employers are found to be greatly aided by the improvement which they have made in the moral and physical wellbeing of their workmen. That this is not a soft sentimentality, but a fact which even Gradgrind might handle with comfortable conscience, all the Bounderbys and careless money-getters of these days should realize, and in printing and reprinting it Harper does a work which, if not entertaining in a strictly literary sense, is benerable and suggestive. The paper which Schor Castelar contributes, this month, is the most eloquent of the entire series so far. That passionate and imperious desire for human freedom which is the center and animating power of the Spanish orntor's genius vitalizes John Hay cannot be too heartily praised. In this nun ber is concluded the review of the Sciavic peoples. Of akm, the Russian poet, the man who personifies in Its highest expression the modern Russian idea, Castelan writes with the judgment of the calm historian and the sympathy of the man of imagination. "Romanticism," be says, "which in France and in Spain represented emancipation in Germany," by one of those contrasts of race which are like the intrigue of historic life, reprefrank protest against the traditional courtier spirit of the se-called classic Bourbon literature, while in Gerand a religious worship of the Middle Ages. In Russia, remanticism had a character analogous to that protest against the hybrid Germanism of the Court, an eloquent invocation to the spirit of the age and the advent of liberty among peoples. Pushkin was of the ro-mantic school. In the morning of his romanticism he cid not sing of nature, as the classic poets sang-Delille in France, Melendez in Spain. He did not sing, as tyrants would have wished, the groves of larch and firs; the steppes, immense as the sea; the virgin snow, sil wered by the rays of the full moon; the waves of the prisoned in icy feiters in the eternal nights of Winter; the polar horizons, with their rosy auroras, whose spleudors were indefinitely repeated by the crystal continues the same in its movement and brightnesss even when it is the witness of crimes, which gathers and and fills with its vivifying air the lungs of tyrants. spirit which swells with internal storms, and sallies forth scale heaven in the path of justice and of liberty, and which, when it falls, wailing with pain and despair, re-cognizes not even in God himself authority and power to take away its rights." Exiled and imprisoned he created Duegin, "the image of the generations which are born escape from slavery, but never accomplishing the escape a vast sepuicher, and life-without liberty, without This persuasion of the uselessness of all our faculties at last infused in the poet a difference between liberty and slavery, between error and truth, between reaction and progress.

should the stone aspire to intelligence and to sentient hie? Little by little every aspiration was quenched in remained like nature, which produces beauty withou ransparent lake repeats the objects on its banks. It was no longer the idea animating nature and life, which graphic machine repeating facts and ideas which passed meral suicide, and when Nicholas resolved to having oppressed him, wisted that he should choose between the office be took dishonor, the livery of the courtier, the hopeless misery of the fallen rangel. But he had awakened the literature of freedom, a power which is leavening gradually Russian Casarism. The chiefs of the military insur rection of 1825, Pestal and Ryleyef, Castelar describes intic ferver. Pestal he pictures thus as a man ter: with an enthusiasm of ideas as of sent ment which attracted and influenced the mass force of will which transformed events and modeled traordinary genius; an apostle like all men of luminou talents, an organizer like all men of fertile will." In was Powerful genus had been given him by nature, and he could not find the means of developing it under that celd atmosphere. This is one of the worst evils of des potient the ideas which it extinguishes, the characters which it kills, the wills which it renders sterile, the ger erations of souls which it drives, silent and somber, to

If Pestal was the idea of the movement, Ryleyef was its imagination and faucy. Heaven made him a poet, and gave him all the gifts of poetry. Even yet the youth of Russia rocate with emotion his unpublished and unprimited versus, preserved in the memory as a sacred deposit, and repeated by many lips as the prayer of our age. The poet was not mistaken in regard to the fate reserved for his genius by impirable destiny. "I shall die for the land where I was born," he said. "I feel it, I know it and I not only accept but bloss my destiny." Employed in the military and in the judicial carters, he never often founded with his pure mads the wages of deepotion. He set forth natice as the polar star of the human spirit. These motives alone entered into his action—the love of his ideal, the love of his normality, the love of his country; always a disinterested love for all that was lofty. Incapable of hating, devoted to progress evayed by no passion, he desired to accomplish the good by means of good, without shedding upon the earth, thirsting for justice, one lear or one drop of blood. The word of bemostheres appeared to him more effications against tyrating than the dagger of Brutus. His pure and fervent inspiration, enamored of the infinite, at the moment when it opened its wings, broke them against the Irons of deepotism. His only passion was the saivation of his country. To cure its evils, his first indeas were constitutional momercheat, which were later changed by the infinite and moments of the interest of the authorshop of a long article on the Treaty of Wash.

The authorship of a long article on the Treaty of Washington is hipparently a deep and desperate secret, but it Of course it asserts that we have got exactly what we eight to have, that our position throughout the affair was eminently dignified, resolved and lofty, and that at the end the purely diplomatic trimph is assuredly eurs.—Mrs. Stoddard has a clever story, simple but wholly out of the commonplace.-Mr. Reade has taken his "Simplicien" into the delights and agonies of housesets forth with horrifying power to any contemplative Benedick.-The Ensy Chair, in discussing Woman Sufwestlen as a remarkable proof of the progress which the movement is making in the public mind. "The history of the movement for the extension of suffrage to women," says Mr. Curtis, "like all the other great movements in this country, shows to every youth that be who is hespitable to a liberty which is ridicated enrertains augels unnwares. It is safe to head the counsel

side against the liberty of any portion of mankind." The new number of Lippincott devotes a vely, gossiping article to the enlightenment of American backarians on the mysteries of the "London Segron." This is entirely a creation of modern times, From the reign of Elizabeth to that of Charles II. edicts egainst emiding in London, or coming to live there, were requent. One annappy well-to-do Sussex backelor, who took leave of absence from his seat in the country, was sent for by the Star Chamber and fined a thousand pounds for his offense, quite a fortune at that day. The attempts to prevent the growth puddle of fifth which they take as the mirror of human I London ceased at the accession of William II., and he germ of the London season made its appearance. great stamulus was given to it by Mr. Pitt, who created the first strictly commercial pecrage after a great strugtic with the prejudices of King George to accomplish the feat Booisi Landon, as now constituted, has hundreds of sets. What is called society by the Upper Ten is not a twentieth part of the number who live at the West nothing in modern society but a stupendous End, are clossed in fine linen, and have car- sham. They have torn from it the silded

good things of this life. You may go to a ball at a house in Belgrave Square, and not meet a sou whom you met at the ball next door two nights before. There are a certain class of men in London society who are applied to by ball-giving ladies for dancingmen, just as they would here fashionable caterer's for waiters. There are two or three of these men who are supreme, and can get a young fellow invitations to almost any ball be wished to go to. There is an immease deal of invitation hunting. The average expense of a ball in London may be put at fifteen bundred dollars, but they fre quently cost much more, and can, by profusion of flowers specially, be run up to almost any sum. The supper is usually entirely done by a confectioner. His superin trol of everything for the night. The servants of the house do nothing but stand in their state liveries in the hall and receive the guests. It is considered essential to a good ball that it should for an hour be dreadfully crowded. It begins at eleven, and about one begins to clear a little; by two it become pleasant, and half an hour later charming. By half-past three the guests have generally gone. are one of the most agrecable features of the seaso 'A London state dinner-party in the great world made up of 'swells' and of regular 'diners-out' who do the talk. These latter are seldom young men. The most conspicuous of them to-day is Mr. Hayward, a Jewish barrister. He is a literary man, and has been for years;a contributor to leading Reviews. He it was who 'cut up' Lothair in the Quarterly, and was referred to by its author when he said that critics were disappointed m failed to achieve success themselves. This hit Mr. Hayward very hard. Unless they are at quite different end of the table, it does not do to have two professed 'diners out' at ence. They do not love one another, and are apt to clash. Generally speaking, their tempers are rather acrid-probably they get bilious by good living-and they don't bear contradiction. They are seldom popular, but somehow seem to be recognized as a part of the machinery of a dinner-party under some circumstances. When the diner-out reaches the tepmost rung of his table is covered with invitations, and he picks chooses, and ruthlessly flings uside the cards of those with whom he would formerly have been proud to dine, if merely as a fill-up for a defaulting really charming reunions. These are little parties of eight or ten at a round table, where there is really con versation, interchange of thought, not the talk of one or two persons only. These little dinners exist in fection in London, but they are hard to find. In fact, almost every one must, to enjoy a London Season thoroughly, serve an apprenticeship of two or Then he will become admitted into the vic intime of those he likes, and will find the reward of his persistency a very expensive affair. Given a family including a lady and gentleman and two daughters, aged eighteen and twenty, and the whole cost from April to August would, if they lived handsomely, entertained frequently, and gave a couple of balls-and this is now almost al ways done, for rooms are not large enough to hold al our friends at once-in splendid style, come to twenty thousand dollars. Not unfrequently people economizby not going to London for a year, but such a process is jurious to fashionable aspirants, masmuch a out of sight is out of mind, and the lost ground has nade up next year. The price of houses 'for the Seasen ' in fashionable localities is high. Almost as muc session, February to August, as for the year, the rent of a first-class house for that period being from thirty-five bundred to four thousand dollars." The Egyptian plague of servants exists in a mitigated form in London, compared with New-York. In great families they are a most conservative race. "There are a few famous pairs of tootmen, as of herses, in London. The Duchess of Wellington-the great Duke's favorite daughter-in-law-has two in her service, each about six great deal of his importance, but whose father had m a great fortune by brick-making, was wearying a rather castle acquaintance at a club with his difficulty in other man,' he said, ' is too short to stand beside John Why do n't you put a brick under him !' was the cruel get very high wages. It is very difficult to get them to stay with you unless you go regularly to town for the season, and, indeed, this applies to many other servants the country. All was satisfactory so far as wages went;

of the gentle spirit that has passed away. Motherland! oh say,
Say to me, stricken with bewildering grief.
Where is our nightingale, that erewhile made
Thy brakes, thy cooses and thy shady groves
Iting with his warbings? Couldst thou do no more,
In way of welcome, than to dig a grave,
Where the slow river skirts the camp of death,
the best thy child, who sayed these from after In way of welcome, than to dig a grave,
Where the slow river skirts the camp of death,
For him, thy child, who sought thee from afar,
Filled with the love he ever bore to thee?
Yea, the least thing of thine—a wayside plot.
A field of wheat, a mossy wood, a vale
Humble and hidden, the great clasping sky
That heid the fair within its pure embrace—
He loved them all, and gave them dignity.
Filled them with forms and living legendary,
And made them travel on the wings of song
Into the homes of strange and foreign men.
Who ne'er with bodily eyes might look on thee.
Ah! what a boon, what solace to his heart
it might have been, if with nis dying eyes
He could have seen the sunset of his life
Fade out behind the green long rolling slopes
And pine-clad summits of his native hills:
Have heard the robin whistling in the bush
Beside some homestead of his native flowers
Come in like friends to wait about his bed;
Have drawn his last breath from his native air,
And felt, as sense departed, all around.
His childheed's peace come back to him again!—
Instead of dying, as an alien might,
In that half-foreign elty, where the how!
Or trade is endless, and the devil's reast
Of gold is spread before neglected Heaven
From weary morning until wearler eve!

**Sweet are your kisses, O Beloved, to me!"
Those were the words that, as a votive flame,
Lighted the crumbling sitar of his life
For final sacrifice. Thrice sacred words!
With them a spirit fled whose every act
Was vowed to love, to universal love—
The last reward and comfort of the hour
When to his mortal vision less and less
Grew the receding paceant of the world,
And, helf in heaven, his lingering soul reached back,
A guiding star before him.

The **Monthly Gossip" in this number, as usual, is the
ost anusing part of the Magazine, with its piquant

presently, when the negotiation was nearly concluded obn inquired, 'Has Mrs. M -- a house in town, Sir !

Yes, but she's not well enough to go up to London this

ros, but she's not were reducted by a partial, Sir, the place won't suit me.'" "A Monody," by G. H. Boker, offers an affectionate, but too elaborate, tribute to the memory of his late poet-brother, T. Buchanan Read. The following lines will be recognized as a natural portrait

The "Monthly Gossip" in this number, as usual, is the nost amusing part of the Magazine, with its piquant

Among the articles in the Catholic World which are likely to attract the attention of secular readers, is a paper on the "Use and Abuse of the Novel, in which the writer freely handles several brilliant celeb rities without any painful deference to the prevaiting opinion on their merits. He admits that of all branches of literature the novel has the greatest influence in molding the character and mode of life of the great important function of modern culture is too much neglected in the Catholic community. The novel. in fact, is the book of the period, the most popular, th most widely read, and the most liberally paid class of iterature that is now called for by the public. But, the writer inquires, for what purpose are we over-whelmed with such an avalanche of fiction! As he answers the question, the current novels serve mainly to amuse. They constitute the play ground of literature. The mind seeks a pleasant recreation in their perusal. We gulp them down as we are whirled along in the railway train. We take them with us on long voyages, as the Scotch patient took his weekly sermon at the kirk as an opiate. The sensational novel is set down by the writer, who is not always choice in his use of language, as "a complexity of imspersed with fashionable filth, and relieved by sleek coated beastliness, meaning nothing, and good for less." Their authors have sounded the depths of depravity, and find nothing so delicious as vice. They have so beaten He gaze "the smallest speck of fashionable filth that the most delicately organized imagination of the refined lady could discern that there is nothing left on it." Dickens and Collins, and Yates have overrun the world with but glars and detectives. But even they are growing un romantic, and we must dive down into still more usclean regions. Men and women of "genius," as it is called, now lend all their noble gifts "to stirring the nature." Love, the great passion, "the pure divine flame that God has set in our hearts to link together and per-petuate the generations," is transformed into "maudlin rubbish," "they have cut it, and hacked and torn it to shreds," until it has become "a weak, puny, consump tive thing, mane, jejune, sickly, fleshly, sensual, impure, inhuman." Thackeray and Bulwer find

head beneath it, leaving it not a rag to cover its nakedness. After reading Thackeray, there springs up in u an atter contempt for ourselves and for the world in general. All human nature is false, retten, and utterly worthless. His good men are infinitely less respectable than his regues. Bulwer tells the same story in his own way, with less heart, and more licentiousness. Dickens has an easy code of ethics, but a very dangerous one new-a-days, but this much must be said to his credit that "he never abuses his talents by abusing the Catho lies." The upshot of the whole matter, as the write thinks, is that we must have a Catholic school of novel ists, a crowd of nuthors like Gerald Griffin, Bernard with the Engène Sues, the Dumases, the George Sands and the Miss Braddons, and who shall show that godli es and true leve are not dull and insipid things, and that sacrifice for a noble purpose and the triumph of duty over the impulses of passion are full of the profoundest interest for man.

A Treatise on the City Water Rights, Street s and Real Estate, by J. W. GERARD, jr., (Baker, Voorhis, & Co.), is intended to furnish the legal profession, and owners of real estate in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn with a complete manual of reference in regard to the title of the City Corporation over the public property, and to the rights of individual owners as connected with the interest of the State and City. It treats of the local water rights, the title to wharf and pier property, and to the public streets and places, and of the city boundaries and jurisdiction, with the powers of official bodies and departments relative to the above named subjects. The work strikes out a new path in its discussion of legal authorities, and brings out a great amount of information that is at once novel and im-

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Broatbay, near Tulriietheat, for all Becomering, Government Schools, directed by A. COLIN, sate of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy, and Professor at the Naval Academy, Hementary Class for Reys, Send for Corpsiars.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

ENGLISH. FRENCH, and GEHMAN BOALDING and DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG ADDITION OF CHILDREN.

enemed the last of October, 1972, as ther new buildings erected for the
tempore.

Nos. 6 and 8 EAST FIFTY-THIRD-ST. Nos. 6 and 8 RAST FIFTY-THIRD ST., Near Central Park, Fifth-ave., New-York

Near Central Park, Fidh-ave., New-York, SELECT CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY Descried, Mass, rimated in one of the most delightful and related villages on the Connection Elver, and limited to only three populs, in major the care of Mr. J.S.N.S. (a graduation of Harvard), who, with an experience of more than 37 years in the City of New York, will give his undivided attention to his multi-article heavy and reversion. For particular argin the HCHARD P. J.S.N.S. Berched, Mass., and to HEVRYO, DE FOREST #2 Southest, JOHN A. WERES, Ed Wallet, and W.M. CRRIGHTON IRE, capra., 20 Ferryal., N. V.

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UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK-LAW SCHOOL, POURTEENTH YEAR.—The School is now open. Students may apply for atmission at P.s. m. and & p. m., at the Law Library, Washington-square. For Circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, 20 Chambers-st.

A DVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE UPPOWN OFFICES, Nos. 24 West Trive-second-st., or 500 West Twenty-lained-st., up to \$0, m., is regular office rates. AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER will give instruction in DRAWING and PAINTING, and in wax flowers, to pupils at their residences, or at her rooms in the Studie Heliklips, corner of Tweaty-skilled; and Fifth-ave. Address Miss A. H., No. 212 Fifth-ave., Studie No. 13, New-York City.

A GENTLEMAN, who graduated at Yale with the highest honors, lately Principal of a Classical School, desires PLEVATE PUPILS; testimonials from Ex-Pres. Wooker, Pres. Porter, Prof. Hadler, Thacher, and Northrop of Yale. Andreas E. N., Box 162 Teibane Office. A FRENCH LADY of experience wishes to TRACH in a fault for her floard, also more PRIVATE PUPILS. Method most successful. Best of references. Address Mile. L. B., Box 01 G. P. O., N. Y. City.

A GRADUATE of Yale, with excellent testi-monials and city reference, desires PRIVATE PUPILS. Fitting for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box 152 Tribune Office. **A mer. School institute," 14 Bond-st., supplies set schools and families with reliable Teachers. Teachers waiting occilions should have Application Form. J. W. Schermerhorn, Actuary.

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Address SCHOOL, Station P. stating city references and previous
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DODWORTH'S CLASSES for DANCING, at No. 212 FIFTH-A'E, will commence Oct 2.

Twice-a-week clusses on Mondays and Thursdays, Tucsdays and iddays, Wednesdays and Saterdays.

Oucce-week, on Saturday marving and Friday evening. Monday and intrafar evenings for gentlemon.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

A CADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 723 Seventhave, and Adelphi Ilall, Breadway, Fifty-second-st, and Academy Rodons are New Orless. See circular the SUPERIOR ACADEMY RODONS are NOW OPEN. See circular. M. and MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY for M. DARCING, 64 West Thirty-first st.—Instruction will commence SATURDAY. Nov. 2. Per Children, at 10 a.m.; for Families, at 4. and dentisens, at 7 p. m. Sand for structions.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE-FIRST CALL, 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

80 to see of Government fronds
5.000 U. 8.5-10 Reg. 95, u. 1143 2,000 U. 8.5-20 Con. 98.

15,000 U. 8.5-20 Con. 97, U. 143 1,500 U. 8. 5a Carrenev....

5,000 U. 8.5-20 Con. 97, U. 143 1,500 U. 8. 5-20 Reg. 97. SALES FROM 10 TO 104 A. M. Tel. 761 160 N. Y. C. & H. 700 North-West.

40; 1,400 Bos Ha & Er.

present stiffness of sterling. The Bank of England despite the activity of the London money market, did FIRST BOARD, OCT. 17, 1872 not consider it necessary to advance its discount rate at the weekly meeting of the managers, and it still continues at six. Cable advices report a heavy tone to American securities. Gold, however, was but little in fluenced by these considerations. Cash gold commanded

1 200 00 Mil & St. Paul

SALES FROM 12s TO 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

rest Union 60 Cet. C. & IC.

traph 761 Endroad 35 Railread.

761 200. 351 100.

3:00 Ma. State 6z. 922 1:000 Facific Mail. 5:000 Union Pac. bet. call. 5:000 U Pa Inc. 25:000 U Pa Inc. 25:

Union Express...

76 | 400 | 19 | 100 | 111 | 100 | 111 | 100 | 111 | 100 | 111 | 100 | 111 | 100 | 111 | 100 | 111 | 100 | 111 | 100 | 111 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 10

| 104 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300

| 100 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000

THURSDAY, Oct. 17-P. M.

On the whole the Stock Exchange has pre-

panion shares declined to it per cent. Toward noon business began to slacken, and small deal-

ings characterized the ofternoon market, though

as the volume of business fell off, prices

began to pick up, and before the close the market

became strong at hear's while conclon to the last for

SALES FROM 22 TO CLOSE OF BUSINESS, 4

million was awarded to W. J. Binning at the highest figure. The Assistant Treasurer paid out \$156,000 in coin interest on the public debt, and \$1,900 in redemption of called bonds. The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank was as follows: Gold cleared, \$41,081,000; gold balances, 1,492,113; currency balances, \$1,754,656. The following are the principal quotations:

The day's business at the U.S. Sub-Treasury was :

ares of the day. We do not undertake to assign a cast

for the break away in Pacific Mail, but the whole move-ment of yesterday and to-day is strongly suggestive of

a "scoop." The leading favorites have been well repre

sented, but dealings were far inferior to yesterday,

The opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices of stecks

Coleman Benedict's closing quotations at

The gold market has been dull all the way through,

also of yesterday's sales. There is at present a decided

lack of speculative interest in the market, though there

was some renewal of talk about shipping specie at the

a slight consideration for use, berrowers paying flat 31-64, 6, 2, and 3 per cent. The bids for the Treas-

ury gold aggregated \$5,070,090, at 112.25 @113.1. The entire

and all the sales were made at 112[@112@113j. the la

were as follows :

acrise Mart.

Foreign Exchange closed on the basis off the following

5.221 @ 5.27 The Bank of England lost in buillon during the £193,000 sterling. The Cimbria sailed with \$108,000 in

of this morning would fully as well serve for to-day's market as for yesterday's. Call loans between brokers were done at 4 to 6, while discounts move at 9 to 13 per sent, with little doing below 10.

Government bonds have been quiet, but the firms of yesterday was pretty well sustained. Fish & Hatch reports as follows at 4 p. m.:

U. S. Currence 6s...

There was a firm tone to speculation in Southern State bends, Tennessees, new, advancing to 74, and South Caro linas, new, Jan. to July, to 26; Missouri 6s sold at 923. The following were the bids:

City bank shares sold as follows: Phenix at 101; Park at 150, and Gold Exchange at 110. The fo

| Manhatten | | Market 125 | _ |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-----|
| | - 35 | | - 1 |
| Medianica | .000 | Namati | |
| America | 0.000 | Shoe and Leather | - 1 |
| City | (Maril | Cern Exchange127 | |
| Plaenix | 102 | Continental | |
| Butchers' and Drovers' | 1411 | St. Nieholas | |
| Gallatin National 116 | - | Marine | |
| Merchants Exchange 1114 | 95 | Commonwealth 24 | |
| Seventh Ward 97 | 100 | Importers' and Traders' 170 | |
| State of New-York | 214 | Park149 | - 1 |
| Commerce | 117 | Manufacturers & Merch, 100 | |
| Mercantile | - | N. Y. Nat. Exchange 97 | |
| American Exchange 115 | - | Central National | - 1 |
| Pacific | | Fourth National 110 | - 3 |
| Chatham | 352 | Ninth National | 133 |
| Bank of the Republic 1174 | 1100 | "cuth National 22 | |
| Bank of North America. 1 7 | - | Eleventh Ward | - 1 |
| Irving | - | Oriental | |
| Metropolitan | 1.15 | Bankersk Brokers Asso., 13 | |
| Citizens' | -0000 | German American [31] | |
| People's | - | | |
| | | | |

Railroad bonds were quiet and steady: Central Paciffs sold at 991 #094; Great Western Firsts, '88, at 96, and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Firsts at 941. The following were the bids:

| S. Y. Central St. 87 92 | 94 | T. & Wab., Equip. Box., 50 | |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|---|
| N. Y. Central 9's R'l Es'e. 143 | 0.5 | Tol. & Wab, Cons. Conv. 18 | |
| N. Y. Central Ca Sub'u 9 | | H. & Naples Lt M | |
| Erie lat M., Ex | | Gt, W., bit Mort., 1988 35 | |
| Erie 1st M., 1pd 97 | test | Gt. W., 2d Mort., 1991 180 | |
| Erie 2d Mort., 7s, 779 | 155 | Chic, E. L. & Pacific 1011 | |
| Erie 4th Mort., 7s, '00 92 | 83 | Storris & Rosey, Lat Mary, 105 | |
| Erre Sch Mort., In, 'Bll | 513 | Morris & Essex, 2d Mort | |
| Long Dock Bonds 94 | 96 | N. J. Cen, lat M. New 1911 | |
| Bull., S.Y. &E. lat M. '77 96 | - | N. J. So, 1st M. 7s 79 | |
| Barjem lat Mort., 7s 102 | - | Pitts., Pt. W. & C. vat at 103 | |
| Albuny & Sqs. 2d Bends. 94 | 95 | Pitts, Pt.W. & C. 2. M. 98 | |
| Mich. C., I M., Sa, 1302., 113 | - | P., Ph.W. & C. S p.r. E. S | |
| Chie, B. & Q. S p. c., I M. 1084 | \$15 | Clove, & Pitts, Con'd 8, F. 50 | |
| Mich. 8. 7 per c. 3d M 991 | 1000 | Cleve, & Pitta 2d Mig 10 | |
| Mich.Sa.k N.I.S.F.7 p c. 102 | 1031 | Cleve, A. Pitts, M. M 194 | |
| Clove, & Tol. S. F 1014 | - | Carre, & Pitta, 4th M Wit | |
| Cleve, & Tol. New Bonds 102 | Augus | Chic. & Alton S. F 160 | |
| Cleve., P'ville & A. Old b. 563 | - 100 | Chicago and Alt. let M | |
| Cleve. P'ville & A. New h. 35 | 964 | Oliro & Miss Con. S. F., 56 | |
| Detroit, Mon. and T. Bds. 95 | - | Ohio & Mlas. Con 93 | |
| Buffale and Erie, New B. 304 | - | Ohio and Miss. 21 Con 34 | |
| Lake phore Div. Bonds., 741 | 901 | Peninsula lat M. Corv't | ä |
| L. S. Con. Reg. Bonds 106 | 200 | St. L. & Iron Moun. 1st M. Di | |
| Pacific il.7s guar, by Ma., 97 | - | Mil. & St. P. lat M. Sa., 186 | а |
| Central Passac Gold B'ds. 971 | 100 | Mil. & St. P. Let M. 7 3-10 16 | |
| Duice Parite fat M. Edu. Hif | 200 | Mil. & St. Paul Is Gold . 274 | |
| Ct. Paritie L. Grants 1s 17 | 211 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st Mon | |
| On Pacific Income 10s 104 | 81. | M. k St. Paul Iowa Div | |
| Ill. Cens. 7s, 1075 | | Chicago & Mil. Ist Mort. 904 | |
| Bel. 4. 8, Bl. R.1st. M. Ila | 98 | Joliet and Chic. lat M litt | |
| Alton & T. H. ist M 101 | 192 | Col., C. & Ind. C. let M. W. | |
| Alten & T. H. 3d M. Pref. 100 | 92 | Col., C. & Ind. 3d M To. | |
| Alten & T. H. 2d M. Jur. 84 | 200 | Tel. Pec. & War. H. D. 91 | |
| Chie, & N. W. S Fund 98 | 100 | Tol., Peo. & War., W.D., 27 | |

Private dispatches from Washington, to-day, say that Secretary Boutwell, in his forthcoming report to Congress, will recommend additional legislation so as to enable him to negotiate a and a per cent bonds. It is intimated that the plan proposed will be to compel banks to accept 4 and 43 per cents for 6 per cents, which they now hold to secure circulation.

The Eric Railway Company report weekly carnings commencing April 1, 1872, as follows:

Por the week ending Oct. 15. 4410,230
Previously reported 8,221,636

The Mercantile Loan and Warehouse Company located in the vaults of the Equitable Insurance Building on Broadway, has a number of safes which they will rent at prices ranging from \$15 to \$200 per annum. Every precaution has been taken to make these vaults safe, and we myite the attention of all desiring a safe reposit tory for securities or valuable merchandise to their advertisement in another column

sented fewer features of interest than yesterday. The The Philadelphia stock market is dull; Penesylvania 66, 107; Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, 251; Reading Railroad, 561; Pennsylvania Railroad, 584, Gold, 1121. The ballion in the Bank of England has decreased: stock market started off active, and for the first hour or so prices rattled down merrily pretty much all over the list, under an mexplicable break in Pacific Mail from 87) to 84. This hitherto strong stock carried, in its break away, considerable consternation with it, and its com-

BANKING AND FINANCIAL. BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK. DEPOSITS received, on which we allow interest